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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

II.	CLASSIFICATION	SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION	25X1A
	INFO	RMATION REPORT	
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COUNTR	Y USSR (Kalînîn Oblast)		DATE DISTR. 1 Aug 1952
SUBJEC	T Site Layout of Zavod No 1	at Podberezhe	NO. OF PAGES 11
25 <u>X1C</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			NO. OF ENCLS. 3 25X1X
			SUPPLEMENT TO 25X1A REPORT NO.
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<u>T</u>	. Site Layout		
	See Enclosure A, on which th	e following points are l	ocated.
	Point 1 Landing area for a	mphibious planes	
	See Point 3, Encl	osure A,	25X1
	Point 2 Loading Pier		
	/See Point 4, Encl	osure A,	
	Point 3 Dam		

These barriers closed off the road in front of the plant to regular traffic. They were guarded by a member of the plant police and, in order to classification a pass had to be shown. Vehicles were not allowed SECRET

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Zee Point 5, Enclosure A,

Point 4 Iron Barriers

to stop on the stretch of road between the barriers.

#### Point 5 Fence

Most of the fence was made of sheet metal and/or aluminum, but a short section at the rear of the plant was made of brick. Wall and fence were about 3½ m high. The brick section remained from a former plant which had been situated there before World War II. Watchtowers, approximately 6 m high, of wood and iron construction, were located in each corner of the plant. They were equipped with searchlights and telephones. There were two additional towers, were located.

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# Point 6 Riectro-technical Laboratory

A wooden structure, approximately 50 x 10 x 6 m, with a gable roof, and having an 8 m high tower at the southern end. A wind sock as well as an air speed indicator was attached to the top of the tower. The plant police were en guard at this building 24 hours a day. work was done within the laboratory but both German and Soviet personnel were employed there.

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# Point 7 Wooded Area

A dense deciduous forest, along the entire western frentage of the plant, which extended eastward for approximately 200 m. There were peisonous snakes in these woods.

# Point 8 Storage Area

An area approximately 100 x 100 m, surrounded by a 2 m high barbed wire fence. Puel and oil were stored here, but what quantities.

#### Point 9 Firing Line

Firing tests on the fuselage tank of the EF-150 were conducted here. Firing was always in a south-westerly direction. No particular precautions were taken, as the ground sleped gently upward toward the dam, affording a natural backstop.

#### Point 10 Magazine

A wooden structure, 50 x 10x5 m, which had a flat ter paper roof. Machines, tools, and jigs were stored within. Some equipment was \_\_\_\_\_\_outside of the building, but it could not be identified.

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# Point 11 Former Airplane Taxi Strip

A cement strip, approximately 10 m wide, except; in front of the magazine (Point 10), where it was 70 m wide. This strip was used in pushing amphibious planes to the water.

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#### Point 12 Building

This unfinished structure, which was not being used, looked like an airport administration building. It was of stone construction and was approximately 5 m high.

## Point 13 Building

A one-story stone structure, approximately 30 x 10 x 5 m, with a wing about 20 x 10 x 5 m. This building contained the test stand for the Walter Ofen engines and was staffed exclusively by Siebel personnel. Only authorized persons were allowed to enter. It could be observed that fuels were tested within the building.

# Point 14 346 Engine Construction Shop

A stone building approximately 40 x 10x5 m, with a flat roof. It contained a welding machine, two lathes, and a boring machine.

only five people working inside.

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# Point 15 Bunker

(Presumably an ammunition bunker.) It was two meters above ground level, with a wooden shack on top. It was guarded by plant police with a watch dog. The underground dimensions are not known

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# Point 16 Air Pressure Station

A one-story stone building, approximately 25 x 10 x 5 m, with a wing about 15 x 10 x 5 m. entered this building. A boiler, used to keep pressure constant, was located at the rear of the station. Air was put into bottles under a pressure of 100 atmospheres. Air, under 4 atmospheres pressure, was conveyed to the plant through underground lines.

# Point 17 Plant Street Net

The streets were approximately 6 m wide, gravel, cement, or cobblestone paved. They were illuminated by electric arc type lamps.

# Point 18 Main Building /See Enclosure B/

A stone structure, approximately 330 x 120 m, which had flat as well as saddleback roofs. The windows were not barred. The stair cases were of stone and the floors were concrete. The corridors were approximately 3 m wide. It was hot water heated by a process known as Caloriefere. The building was guarded by plant police and a pass / See Enclosure (C) for a sketch of the passes used at Zavod No 1/had to be presented to gain admittance.

See Enclosure (B) on which the following points are shown:

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#### Point 1 Assembly Hall

Approximately 90 x 70 m. The walls were of

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reinforced concrete. This hall was empty until summer 1951 and was then used for EF-150 assembly. It contained no machines.

#### Point 2 Mass Production Section

Surrounded by a wooden fence approximately
4 m high. there were
plans to make this fence higher.) 25X1A
that helicopters were constructed inside
/See Report No for details concerning this construction 25X1A
any finished machines.

## Point 3 Aircraft Model Construction Shop

Wooden mock-ups which were to be used for testing were constructed in this shop, which contained wood-working machines.

#### Point 4 Test Stand

Testing for servo-steering and for turrets was carried on here. The room was surrounded by a 3 m high wooden fence and a special pass was needed to enter.

25X1A

#### Point 5 Workshop

Fuselages for helicopters were constructed here. The room contained only tools and jigs and entry was not restricted.

#### Point 6 Static Test Area

Approximately 30 x 30 m. It contained two lathes, one bore machine, one electrically operated drop hammer of unknown capacity, one tensile strength testing machine (Zereis Maschine) and a test stand (Pruef Rost) for testing the breakage resistance of wings and other surfaces. The test stand consisted of steel poles cemented into the floor, which protruded about two meters above the floor.

#### Point 6 (a) Crane

This crane was electrically powered and had a fifty-ton capacity.

#### Point 7 Mechanical Workshop

engines were being built there. two 25X1A
bore machines 10 people 25X1A
were employed in this workshop. 25X1A

25X1X

#### Hydraulic-mechanical Test Laboratory Point 8

contained the following: six portable test stands (Pruef Roeste) each about 1 x 22 m, oil pump aggregates for testing hydraulic systems, electro motors and engines for starting purposes, a pneumatic boiler, a container for testing partial vacuum (unterdruck), one test stand for testing hydraulic cylinders and another test stand for testing and filling struts, a cooling chamber, instruments for testing amount of air passing through the indicators which were to be installed in a plane, two lathes, one planing machine, one saw, one band saw, one milling machine, and one grinding machine. For further details concerning the work done in this laboratory see Report No

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#### Machine Room Point 9

Contained machines needed for the main-tenance of the cooling chamber which was located in the hydraulic test laboratory.

#### Point 10 Sheet Metal Shop

All sheet metal was processed here. forming shop (Point 10 a) was located within this shop but was not partitioned off.

#### Point 10 (a) Forming Shop

Sheet metal was formed to spherical shape by four German hydraulic pull presses, which had been imported from Germany.

#### Point 11 Sand Blasting Shop

Contained two sand blast machines, operthree Soviets 25X1A ated by air pressure. were employed there. Germans were permitted to enter this shop to clean steel parts after welding had been done.

#### Point 12 Welding Electrode Shop

Electrodes and flux were produced in this shop for use within the plant. no production figures.

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#### Plexiglass Workshop

Sheets of plexiglass were brought in from an unknown point and cut to size by two band saws. The rough edges were smoothed by a smoothing machine. An air oven, to heat the glass for forming, was located within this shop. Three Germans and two Soviets were employed there.

Point 14 Tool Crib

Point 15 Tool Crib

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Point 16 Electric Oxidizing Shop

it contained acid baths but no knowledge as to what process was used.

#### Point 17 Paint Shop

Machine parts were sprayed and painted in this shop.

#### Point 18 Metal Hardening Shop

Used for hardening steel cylinders and similar objects.

#### Point 19 Machine Shop

Shop where steel parts were hand tooled. It was divided into two sections (Points 19 a and 19 b), which were not partitioned.

#### Point 19 (a) Welding and Tooling Shop

#### Point 19 (b) Lathe Shop

Contained lathes and milling machines.

## Point 20 Precision Testing Shop

Contained microscopes, etc, used in testing the hardness of metals. eight Soviet women were employed there. Only authorized personnel were permitted to enter.

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# Point 21 Electrical Laboratory

Contained electric precision instruments. Three Germans worked there, taking resistance measurements and checking insulation. Entry into the shop was not restricted.

## Point 22 Materials Testing Laboratory

This laboratory could only be entered by authorized personnel. It contained the following: 3-4 tensile strength testing machines (Zereis Maschinen), scales, precision scales, viscosity meters, electric ovens to test the hardness of steel, and a ball bearing testing machine (Kugeldruck Pruef Maschine). 10-12 people were employed there.

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#### Point 23 Workshop for Instrument Developing Laboratory

Contained lathes and milling machines, some grinding machines and a bore machine. Germans and Soviets were employed in this shop, to which entrance was not restricted.

(The instrument developing laboratory was located 25X1A above Points 20-23.

#### Point 24 Precision Boring Shop

This shop was kept at a constant temperature, about 20°C, for boring. Three boring machines were used and both Germans and Soviets were employed. This shop was built in 1949.

#### Point 25 Machine Shop

Another shop in which steel parts were hand tooled.

#### Point 26 Lathe Shop

This shop was separated from other sections of the machine shop by a 1 m high iron fence.

#### Point 27 Automatic Lathe Shop

Soviet women made screws and nuts, which were used within the plant, on the automatic lathes. how many lathes 25X1A were located in the shop.

#### Point 28 Workshop

Used for the assembly of hydraulic machines. It was surrounded by a sheet metal fence approximately 2 m high. Some hand pumps were located in this shop. Entry was not restricted.

# Point 29 Equipment Assembly, and Tool and Jig Shop

Contained bore machines, lathes, and saws.

#### Point 30 Toilet

#### Point 31 Photo Shop

Technical photographs were made here.

# Point 32 Library

A technical library.

#### Point 33 Blueprint Shop

This shop was also used as an archive for all plans which had been designed at Zavod No 1.

# Point 34 Lofting and Template Shop

(The following were on the second floor above points 30-34: offices of the deputy chief designers, projected designs office, office of the project engineer, technical supply office, tool and jig design office, interpreter office, special designs office, aerodynamic office, vibration testing office, technical pamphlet office, and the effice of Von Schlippe.)

# Point 35 Office, Tool Cribs, and Materiel Supply

# Point 36 Offices

Offices of the chief of inspectors, accident engineer, suggestion office, plant engineer, and the phone office. The OKB-2 offices were located on the second floor. The third floor contained the design office for the Siebel 346 aircraft.

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# Point 37 Chemical Laboratory

Oils and fuels were tested there. The following were on the second floor, above the laboratory: the office directing mass production, ie, helicopters, the offices of the director and the chief designer Baade, and some other engineers offices. The plant accounting office, purchasing office, cashiers office and a safe for secret material (on which a new seal was put nightly) were located on the third floor.

#### Point 38 Design Office for OKB - 1

The design office for fuselage and for hydraulic systems. Design office No 2, for static tests and for electrical systems, was on the second floor. The third floor housed the design office for wings, engine assembly, tail assembly, landing gear and static testing.

# Point 19 Narrow Gauge Track

This track was used by the plant to the scrap sorted. The 4 m long	which took scrap storage building, where i were manually ope	t was
and the second s	<del></del> ,	ILLECIE

# Point 20 Scrap Storage Building

Constructed partially of sheet metal and partially of wood, approximately 5 m high, with a gable roof. Scrap metal was pressed and sorted here.

## Point 21 Magazine

A wooden structure, approximately 6 m high, which had a shingle gable roof. Iron and steel were stored within.

# Point 22 Boiler House

Ten meters high. A 20 m high sheet metal smokestack was located nearby which was used to heat the stone houses in the vicinity. (In the spring there were visible paths which had been made in the snow as a result of the underground pipes leading to the houses.) Coal for the boiler was stored at the coal pile (Point 38), and was transported manually to the boiler house.

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#### Point 23 Store House

A stone structure, approximately 6 m high with a flat roof. Paint was stored in this building, which was not guarded.

#### Point 24 Power Plant

no smokestacks. The plant had been in operation since 1949.

# Point 25 Magazine

A stone building 6-7 m high with a flat roof. Used for storing steel and light metals, which were brought in by truck.

#### Point 26 Construction Material Storage Place

This place was separated from the remainder of the plant and could only be entered from the outside. The area was in the process of being enlarged. There were

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approximately six buildings, five constructed of wood and partially falling apart, and one new wooden building, all used for storage purposes.

#### Point 27 Coal Storage Area

Coal for use in the power plant was stored there. Area was not guarded. Coal which was pea size and brought in by trucks from /unknown/ landing places on the Volga was stored in this area.

#### Point 28 Magazine No 12

A stone building, approximately 6 m high, with a flat roof which was tilted to one side. Finished parts needed in production, 1e, hoses and armatures.

/See Report No were stored here until needed.

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#### Point 29 Well

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#### Point 30 Coal Storage Area

#### Point 31 Physics Laboratory

A 5 m high stone building.

#### Point 32 Forge and Foundry

A stone building approximately 10 m high.

forms, used for casting aluminum, in front of

it Some administration

offices were also located in the building.

25X1A

#### Point 33 Quard House

A wooden shack about 4 m high.

#### Point 34 Stone Building

Pictures for identification cards were taken there.

#### Point 35 Plant Entrance Building

A two-story wooden building, approximately 20 x 10 x 10 m, with a gable roof. This building had four entrances. To enter the plant, one had to state his identification number and then his pass was issued. /See Enclosure C / Contained within the building was an office which issued passes and a plant guard office. A purchasing office was located on the second floor. Occasionally, superficial personal checks were made by the plant police when personnel were leaving the plant.

# Point 36 Park Area

#### Point 37 Building

Stone building, 5-6 m high, with a flat roof. 25X1A

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this building was being used for a transformer station Four iron doors
could be seen on the eastern side of the building,
but no wires leading away from the structure were
observed.

Point 38 Coal Storage Area

Point 39 Carpenter Shop

Furniture was made here.

2. Security Measures

cellophane.

The number of plant police is not known They were dressed in black coats with plain buttons and a belt; etherwise their clothing was non-descript. Both male and female personnel were armed with carbines and/or pistols. Approximately six watchtowers surrounded the plant.

[In hydrants within the plant area, but there was no special fire hydrants within the plant area, but there was no special fire department. The main building was still camouflaged at the plant /see Enclosure (C)/ was yellow-gray, and had the following information on it: number, surname, Christian name, department, and signature. The back of the pass was subdivided into small spaces and if the bearer were allowed to enter sections other than the one to which he was assigned, that fact was entered in these spaces, either by pasting a stamp in the space or by noting it in writing. The pass was wrapped in

- end -

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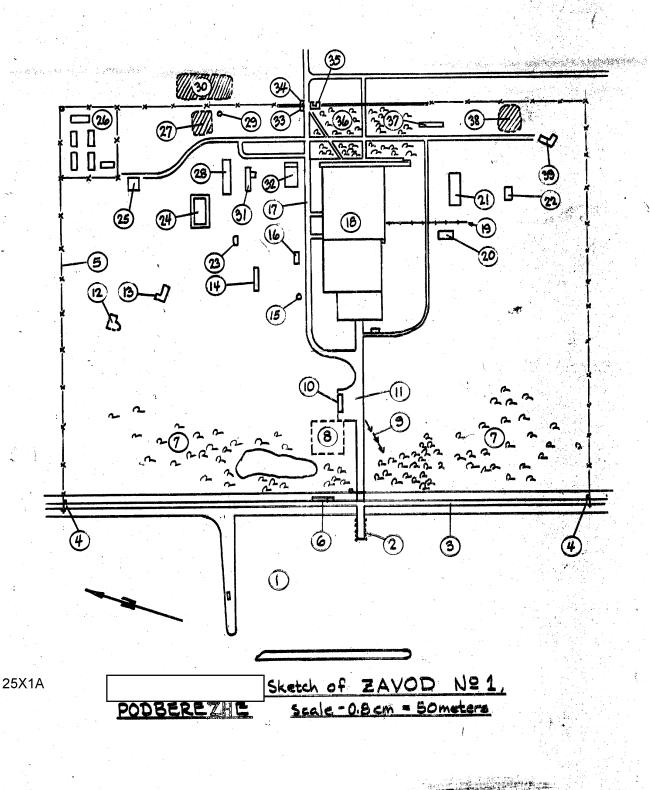
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ENCLOSURE (A) Podbere

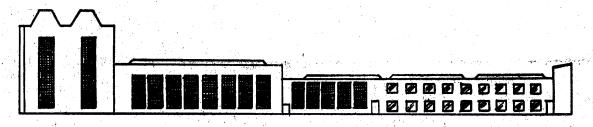
ENCLOSURE (B) Main Building - Experimental Plant No 1, Podberes

ENCLOSURE (C) Pass for Experimental Plant No 1, Podbereds

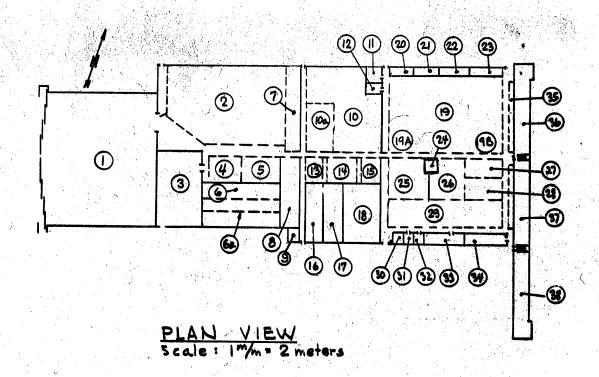
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Enclosure B



South Elevation Scale: 1 m/m = 1.6 meters



MAIN BUILDING - EXPERIMENTAL PLANT \*1,
PODBEREZHE

Photo

Ph

25X1X

Pass for Experimental Plant \$1-PODBERFERE (Used by German & Russian Personnel)